DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

THE WOMAN HOME-MAKER IN THE CITY

A STUDY OF STATISTICS RELATING TO MARRIED WOMEN IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y. AT THE CENSUS OF 1920

BY

BERTHA M. NIENBURG

23-26671

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INTRODUCTION.

What contribution to the economic and social life of the Nation is the mass of women in the United States making? What are the conditions under which such contributions are being made? What are the obvious aids and handicaps attending the performance of women's duties as the Nation's home-makers?

From the earliest days of the Nation's life, when the drafters of our Constitution provided for an enumeration of persons in the several States, to the present time when Congress names subjects to be studied and recorded, the Federal census has been epitomizing the story of such current conditions as have been considered vital in the Nation's ever-changing experience. The Constitution called for an official count of persons in order to apportion congressional representation and direct taxes. For this purpose an enumeration of heads of families, together with the numbers of free or slave, white or black, and male or female members of such families, was made. Before 20 years had elapsed, however, the interest manifested by prominent men in rendering this country independent of Europe for essential manufactured articles resulted in the additional enumeration of the kind, quantity, and value of our manufactures. Thirty more years passed before mining arrested the attention of a sufficient number of men to warrant its inclusion in the census count. At the same time the demand for accurate information concerning our agricultural riches led to the gathering of data on the value of farm products. As the activities of our people have worn new and ever-widening channels, the scope of inquiry made by the census has been extended just as fast as the interested public has awakened to the essentiality of a statistical foundation upon which to base action and build policies and has provided the necessary funds therefor. As a result the Bureau of the Census now furnishes monthly, quarterly, annual, biennial, quinquennial, or decennial statistics—as the topic considered demands—covering all our industrial activities as well as many subjects concerning the location and characteristics of our normal population and our delinquent or defective population.

Because the public did not consider home-making a business, nor motherhood or housewifery as occupations, these functions

have found no place in the varied matters analyzed from time to time by the Bureau of the Census. Within recent years the demand for a statistical accounting of work done by women not gainfully employed and the circumstances attending such work have been persistent.

That the work done by the mother and housekeeper is of great economic value to the community no one doubts. If the planning and managing of the household and the cooking, cleaning, sewing, and nursing for the family were done by paid service, the Nation's bill for caring for its people would be increased by billions. Such facts are of common knowledge; but particulars as to the number of women who are performing their share of the world's work are enveloped in a haze of supposition. Whether the changes occurring in women's world-old task have made for progress and to what extent present methods of conducting the business of home-making are responsible for obvious defects in our social system are subjects of fanciful discussion. For nowhere and at no time have the conditions of home-making in this country been surveyed and recorded; nowhere are there figures to inform us of the imperceptible transformation forever taking place in the home as in the Nation's life.

Failure to bring forth answers to the fundamental questions asked concerning women home-makers has led women's organizations to ask for changes and additions in the information collected and the records prepared by the Federal Bureau of the Census. It is their first contention that home-making must be raised to the dignity of a recognized occupation for which women will study and become prepared as for other professions if a standard of home service is to be created.

Winning an occupation label in the census count would automatically result in securing such information concerning home-makers as is given for all recognized occupations in the decennial population census; that is, the numbers of women so engaged in the several States and in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more, by age, by color or race, nativity and parentage, and by marital condition.

Considering "home-making" as a business in the census count would involve the construction of a special schedule, separate and distinct from that used for the enumeration of the population. Such a schedule is regarded as essential by women's organizations if the business of home-making is to progress. Just as a periodical stock-taking has proven necessary for the successful operation of

commercial enterprises, so it is held to be necessary in this most important enterprise of the Nation.

But the special schedule desired by women would not call for the number of operating farms or factories, for the amount and value of agricultural produce or factory products, or for the number of employees or kind of equipment on farms and in factories. It would ask the numbers of adult women maintaining homes, the number of persons for whom homes are maintained, and the number of children requiring care. It would ask the kind of work the housekeeper herself performed in her home, whether she was also remuneratively employed in her home or away from her home. It would ask the kind and amount of service she employs in the conduct of her home; and it would ascertain whether her home was equipped with running water, sewage pipes, gas, electricity, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and other facilities and devices for use in the business of housekeeping. Thus, it is asserted by the officers of women's clubs, a measurement of the home worker's contribution to the economic life of the Nation would be secured and the practical difficulties that beset the way known. With this as the key to family conditions that make for development or decline in the social group, they contend that a reliable body of facts would be available for viewing and reviewing the problems confronting the community and Nation and for carefully formulating remedial policies. Such is the woman's view of the importance of the woman home-maker.

The construction of a special schedule for the enumeration of home-making is a matter that must be decided upon finally by Congress before the Bureau of the Census is empowered to collect such data. As the next decennial census will not be taken until 1930, the subject probably will not receive effective attention in Congress until 1929. In order, however, to test the validity of the arguments put forth by the leaders of women's organizations for statistical consideration of home-makers before the matter shall become one for discussion in the preparation of the 1930 census, the Bureau of the Census has searched its records of 1920 for material that might give some information upon the status of home-making.

The data gathered for the regular decennial population census are secured by family groups, although in the published results the family features are obscured by the statistical delineations of the individuals that make up the Nation. But by going back to this material the adult woman who is head of a family can be

picked out and some of the interesting facts concerning her as a home-maker secured. From these sheets the numbers of women who do maintain homes, who board or lodge, or who live with relatives are obtainable. The size of the families; the ages of the children, whether they are in school or at work; the number of homes having servants living in the home or adult relatives at home—these also are ascertainable facts. The number of women householders who contribute to the support of the family by working for money likewise can be determined. All this information is obtainable, with reference to the nativity of the woman householder. Consequently, a comparison of family conditions in the homes of women of different nationalities is available.

To assemble and arrange this material for the United States is a costly piece of work. As an experiment, it was judged sufficient to take a representative American city, a city with a large American population but with enough of foreign birth to illustrate the use of this material in determining racial standards of living.

Rochester, N. Y., was the city chosen as meeting the requirements in this respect. It had, in 1920, a population of 295,750 persons, of whom approximately 76 per cent were American born and 24 per cent foreign born. Among the latter, peoples of early as well as more recent immigrations to our shores are found. Ireland, England, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Russia, each has contributed a material quota to the 24 per cent foreign-born population. Many other nations are represented in smaller numbers. While American ideals and ideas are primarily responsible for the mold in which the community life is cast, ideals and customs of peoples from many countries have been and are still busy altering its outlines.

Beginning its existence as a flour-milling center in a wealthy agricultural district, Rochester grew up as a manufacturing and distributing point for the region round about, until the development of our modern transportation system enabled it to send to the whole country its well-made clothing, shoes, photographic supplies, optical goods, and other products, in the manufacture of which its people excelled. It is against this background of varied high-grade manufacture and resultant trade that the story of Rochester's women home-makers must be viewed. That story, so far as it is revealed by the material gathered in the course of securing the regular population census data, is contained in the following pages.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Epitomized, the features of the story are:

1. Of Rochester's 74,000 women who are or have been married, 62,500 are making homes for 233,000 [1] of Rochester's approximate 296,000 people, and thus, as responsible custodians of family life, are conserving the source from which rise the Nation's physical strength and civic ideals.

2. The other 11,500 women, equally responsible as custodians of family life, are boarding or lodging or living with relatives. However much they may be succeeding in their function as guardians of the family, they are not contributing to the permanence and stability of civic life through the maintenance of homes.

3. Over 54,000 of the 62,500 women maintaining homes have conjugal ties unbroken. Eight thousand women are maintaining homes bereft of husbands through death, divorce, or other marital mishaps.

4. Of the more than 11,000 women not maintaining homes, 4,700, or 40 per cent, are living in wedlock. Four-fifths of these women are under 45 years of age and two-fifths have children. Obviously, failure to maintain homes is not entirely the consequence of ruptured marital relations or of arrival at the period in life when family responsibilities have been discharged.

5. Three-fourths of the 62,500 women maintaining homes are mothering children. This proportion is the same whether or not the women are bereft of husbands.

6. One-half of the 11,500 women not maintaining homes are mothering children. The proportion of women in this group having children is greater where marital ties are broken.

7. One-third of the homes having children have only 1 child, although the average number of children is between 2 and 3.

8. Over three-fourths of the women who have children and are boarding or lodging or living with relatives have only 1 child.

9. The American women and the other English-speaking women in Rochester are largely responsible for the number of families without children and the number of families with only 1 child.

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[1] Includes members of their families only, not boarders or lodgers.

10. Seventeen thousand, or 28 in every hundred of the 62,500 women who are custodians and caretakers of the home, are supplementing family income by working for money in or outside the home. The home-maker's method of earning money is chiefly through the taking of boarders or lodgers, although 6,000 home-makers work in factories, stores, or offices.

11. Over 13,000 of the 17,000 women earning money and maintaining homes are living with husbands. Thirty-eight hundred of these breadwinning home-makers have children under 5 years of age, and 5,700 have children between 5 and 18 years of age.

12. Of the 11,500 women not maintaining homes, 3,400 work for money. Eleven hundred of these breadwinners are living with husbands. Among these women about 9 per cent have children under 5 years of age, and 10 per cent have children 5 to 18 years of age.

13. The proportion of foreign-born and of American-born women earning money is approximately the same. In homes mothered by foreign women, however, the mother goes outside the home to work when she has young children more frequently than does the American mother similarly situated.

14. Although the census schedules show household service only when servants live in the employer's home, there are evidences amounting to proof that the majority of Rochester women have little or no paid help. Out of the more than 74,000 women who are or have been married, there are but 1,261 who have "living-in" servants. Deducting these 1,261 from the total number of servants reported in Rochester's occupation census would not leave enough servants to give an average of one-fourth of a day's service per week to each woman maintaining a home.

DETAILED STUDY OF ROCHESTER WOMEN HOME-MAKERS.

Groups Included.

This study has been confined to the Nation's principal home-makers—women who are or have been married.[1]

In the city of Rochester there are 76,009 women 15 years of age and over who are or have been married, as reported in Volume II of the Fourteenth Census reports. Eighty-two per cent of these are married, 17 per cent are widows, and less than 1 per cent are divorced. Among married women are some whose husbands are not living with the family. Analysis of the statistics showed that a number of these women are in Rochester's institutions, such as hospitals for the sick or insane and homes for the aged. Others are living in the homes of employers as servants, housekeepers, or in other capacities. Whatever of family life these women have is not centered in the institutions or homes of employers in which they live and therefore is not recorded by the census in conjunction with the woman herself. Consequently all women living in institutions and those living with employers are excluded from this study. Women operating hotels or rooming houses in which they themselves live are excluded also, because it was not possible to disentangle their occupational and household responsibilities. These three groups of women number 1,542.

The body of this report, therefore, is concerned with 74,467 women who are or have been married and who are living under conditions which permit of family life and duties. Over 59,000, or almost 80 in every hundred, are married women living with husbands, and nearly 12,500 are widows. Only 395, or one-half of 1 per cent, are divorced; although the number who, while not reported as divorced, are not living with husbands, is 2,314, or about 3 per cent. Probable failure of family life in Rochester, therefore, may be said to be confined to 3½ per cent of its families.

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[1] The single woman home-maker has been omitted. Interesting as an account of her responsibilities would be, such responsibilities can not be determined with statistical accuracy from the 1920 census schedules. Wherever male relatives appear as "heads of households," the responsibilities of single women in such households can only be assumed. Only such single women as are "heads of households" can be recognized as home-makers on these schedules.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF WOMEN IN ROCHESTER, N. Y., IN 1920, WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED, AND NUMBER INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

CONJUGAL STATUS.	WOMEN MARRIED, WIDOWED, AND DIVORCED, AS REPORTED BY POPULATION CENSUS.[1]		Women not included in this report (number living in institutions, in hotels which they operate, or with employers).	WOMEN INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Total	76,009	100.0	1,542	74,467	100.0
Married	62,523	82.3	889	61,634	82.8
Husband living with family	.....	.....	.....	59,320	79.7
Husband not living with family	.....	.....	.....	2,314	3.1
Widowed	13,068	17.2	630	12,438	16.7
Divorced	418	0.5	23	395	0.5

[1] Fourteenth Census of the United States: Population, Vol. II, p. 518.

Almost two-thirds of these Rochester women were born in the United States. The 48,000 native born include 482 Negro women, a number considered too small to be shown separately in this report. Foreign-born women living in Rochester have come from many countries. Italy has sent the largest number, or 6,661 married, widowed, or divorced women. German-born women numbered 4,598. Almost 4,000 women have come to Rochester from Canada. Russians and Lithuanians form about 4 per cent of the total number of women; while from England, Ireland, and Poland, respectively, have come between 2 and 3 per cent of the total number of women. Other nations are too meagerly represented among the married, widowed, or divorced women in Rochester to be considered separately in this study.

TABLE 2.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Number.	Per cent.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	74,467	100.0	Russia and Lithuania	2,734	3.7
United States	48,000	64.5	England	2,118	2.8
Italy	6,661	8.9	Ireland	1,767	2.4
Germany	4,598	6.2	Poland	1,611	2.2
Canada	3,904	5.2	All other countries	3,074	4.1

Household Responsibility.

Over 62,500 Rochester women are home-makers and are presumably, therefore, responsible for the daily cooking, cleaning, and laundering accompanying home maintenance. This group forms about 85 per cent of all married, widowed, or divorced women living in the city; that is, between 8 and 9 out of every 10 women who are or have been married have household responsibilities to meet.

The remaining 15 per cent, or about 11,500 women, escape such responsibilities to some extent by living with relatives or by boarding or lodging. Among such women are 7,000 with broken conjugal ties; that is, the husband is dead or no longer a member of the family group.

TABLE 3.—DOMICILE STATUS OF ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: 1920.

CONJUGAL STATUS.	TOTAL.		WOMEN MAINTAINING HOMES.		WOMEN LIVING WITH RELATIVES.		WOMEN BOARDING OR LODGING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	74,467	100.0	62,693	84.2	9,295	12.5	2,479	3.3
Married	61,634	100.0	55,561	90.1	4,716	7.7	1,357	2.2
Husband living with family	59,320	100.0	54,586	92.0	3,786	6.4	948	1.6
Husband not living with family	2,314	100.0	975	42.1	930	40.2	409	17.7
Widowed	12,438	100.0	6,956	55.9	4,449	35.8	1,033	8.3
Divorced	395	100.0	176	44.6	130	32.9	89	22.5

Table 3 might be passed over as simply recording that the overwhelming majority of Rochester women, married and living with husbands, are maintaining homes. But, studied in connection with Table 4, it reveals the fact that while the total number of women who live with relatives or board or lodge do not constitute a large proportion of the married women living in wedlock, this group has special social significance. Of the nearly 5,000 married women with conjugal ties unbroken who are boarding or lodging or living with relatives, 4,000 are under 45 years of age, and the greatest number of these are between the ages of 25 and 45 years. Obviously, it is the older women who cling to the home and the younger women who live with relatives or with

strangers. Undoubtedly, among the latter are many women, but recently married, who in later years will become home-makers. But the 25 potential home-makers [1] in every hundred married women under 25 years of age and the 7 in every hundred married women between the ages of 25 and 45 years who are without a base of operations for family life represent a real loss to the community in civic stability. This loss, however, must not be allowed to overshadow the stability in community life represented by the 75 per cent of married women under 25 years of age and the 93 per cent of married women between 25 and 45 years of age who are maintaining homes.

TABLE 4.—AGES OF ROCHESTER MARRIED WOMEN WHO LIVE WITH HUSBANDS AND WHO BOARD OR LODGE OR LIVE WITH RELATIVES: 1920.

DOMICILE STATUS.	MARRIED WOMEN WHO LIVE WITH HUSBANDS.							
	Total.		Age groups.					
			16 to 24 years.		25 to 44 years.		45 years and over.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total not maintaining homes.	[1] 4, 731	100. 0	1, 594	33. 7	2, 418	51. 1	719	15. 2
Women living with relatives.....	3, 786	100. 0	1, 342	35. 5	1, 883	49. 7	561	14. 8
Women boarding or lodging.....	[1] 945	100. 0	252	26. 7	535	56. 6	158	16. 7

[1] Three women who did not report ages are not included in this table.

The census population schedules throw considerable light upon the weight of responsibility falling upon the shoulders of married women home-makers in spite of the fact that these schedules give no information concerning home equipment or detailed work performed by the woman head of the household. They show the number of wives who have husbands to care for whether husbands are breadwinners or not; they show the number of children in the family, the number of relatives in the family, and the number of boarders or lodgers. Such data drawn together in Table 5 reveal the number of persons old and young, for whom the married women in Rochester presumably are caring.[2]

[1] For figures on ages of all married women in Rochester, see Fourteenth Census of the United States, Population, Vol. II, Marital Condition, p. 518.

[2] The census schedules do not indicate, of course, how many married women do not assume family responsibilities because of invalidism or for other reasons.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS MAINTAINED BY ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: 1920.

CONJUGAL STATUS.	Women maintaining homes.	WOMEN MAINTAINING HOMES FOR—				
		1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.
Total:						
Number	62,693	1,236	12,567	13,350	12,503	8,939
Per cent	100.0	1.9	20.0	21.3	19.9	14.3
Married:						
Number	55,561	174	10,951	11,780	11,388	8,195
Per cent	100.0	0.3	19.7	21.2	20.5	14.7
Husband living with family—						
Number	54,586	.....	10,729	11,572	11,239	8,114
Per cent	100.0	.....	19.7	21.2	20.6	14.9
Husband not living with family—						
Number	975	174	222	208	149	81
Per cent	100.0	17.9	22.8	21.3	15.3	8.3
Widowed:						
Number	6,956	1,027	1,556	1,534	1,105	735
Per cent	100.0	14.8	22.4	22.1	15.9	10.6
Divorced:						
Number	176	35	60	36	10	9
Per cent	100.0	19.9	34.1	20.4	5.7	5.1

CONJUGAL STATUS.	WOMEN MAINTAINING HOMES FOR—					
	6 persons.	7 persons.	8 persons.	9 persons.	10 persons.	More than 10 persons.
Total:						
Number	5,950	3,564	2,115	1,162	640	667
Per cent	9.5	5.7	3.4	1.9	1.0	1.1
Married:						
Number	5,474	3,312	1,988	1,093	600	606
Per cent	9.9	6.0	3.6	2.0	1.1	1.1
Husband living with family—						
Number	5,428	3,264	1,970	1,083	596	591
Per cent	9.9	5.9	3.6	2.0	1.1	1.1
Husband not living with family—						
Number	46	48	18	10	4	15
Per cent	4.7	4.9	1.9	1.0	0.4	1.5
Widowed:						
Number	465	248	124	65	39	58
Per cent	6.7	3.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.8
Divorced:						
Number	11	4	3	4	1	3
Per cent	6.2	2.3	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.7

As would be expected, the larger number of persons are in homes where the family is intact, just as the smaller families occur most frequently in broken homes. Six of every 10 women who maintain homes with a husband's aid have 4 or more persons in their homes. Only 4 in every 10 widows or women whose husbands are permanently absent care for 4 or more persons.

The largest single group of women, 13,350, or 2 in every 10 women, care for 3 persons in their homes. Almost a like number of housekeepers, approximately 12,500, have, respectively, 2 and 4 persons' needs to attend. A decrease of 3,500 occurs between the number of homes maintained for 4 persons and the number maintained for 5 persons, the latter number being about 8,900. A similar decrease takes place between the 5-person and 6-person households. After that the decrease is less, although regular for each increase in number of persons served. Three thousand five hundred homes contain 7 persons; a little over 2,000, 8 persons; approximately 1,000, 9 persons; 640, 10 persons; and 667, more than 10 persons.

To what extent children or paying boarders or lodgers make up these households will be seen in later tables.

Children.

Seven-tenths of the 74,467 married, widowed, and divorced women of Rochester have children in the family circle. Table 6 shows that when the family maintains a home, nearly three-fourths, or 74 in every hundred, have children. In the case of women living with relatives, the number with children fell to 65 in every hundred, whereas among women boarding and lodging only 16 in every hundred have children with them.

The contrast between the proportion of homes with children under varying domicile conditions is more marked in families where husband and wife live together. Where a home is maintained by the husband and wife, three-fourths have children to foster. When the husband and wife live with their relatives, a little less than one-half have children with them. Only a sixth of the married couples who board or lodge have children. That children and home maintenance are bound together, these figures demonstrate beyond a doubt; but the figures do not indicate in any way the causal relationship between the two.

TABLE 6.—ROCHESTER WOMEN WITH OR WITHOUT CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE: 1920.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF WOMEN.	TOTAL.		WOMEN WITH CHILDREN.		WOMEN WITHOUT CHILDREN.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	74,467	100.0	52,984	71.2	21,483	28.8
Maintaining home, total	62,693	100.0	46,553	74.3	16,140	25.7
Married	55,561	100.0	41,141	74.0	14,420	26.0
Husband living with family	54,586	100.0	40,437	74.1	14,149	25.9
Husband not living with family	975	100.0	704	72.2	271	27.8
Widowed	6,956	100.0	5,290	76.0	1,666	24.0
Divorced	176	100.0	122	69.3	54	30.7
Living with relatives, total	9,295	100.0	6,038	65.0	3,257	35.0
Married	4,716	100.0	2,362	50.1	2,354	49.9
Husband living with family	3,786	100.0	1,847	48.8	1,939	51.2
Husband not living with family	930	100.0	515	55.4	415	44.6
Widowed	4,449	100.0	3,615	81.3	834	18.7
Divorced	130	100.0	61	46.9	69	53.1
Boarding or lodging, total	2,479	100.0	393	15.8	2,086	84.2
Married	1,357	100.0	226	16.7	1,131	83.3
Husband living with family	948	100.0	158	16.7	790	83.3
Husband not living with family	409	100.0	68	16.6	341	83.4
Widowed	1,033	100.0	157	15.2	876	84.8
Divorced	89	.....	10	.....	79	.....

Figures concerning children given in Table 6 and succeeding tables must not be taken as representing the number of children born to a woman. These tables deal only with children living with parent or parents in 1920. A wife and husband may have reared a family of 10 children. If all 10 children had left the family home in 1920 and such home was being maintained by the wife for herself and husband only, such family would be listed as "without children in the household." If, however, such a wife and husband had an adopted child with them, that child would be counted as 1 child in the household. Nor must "children" be thought of as young children only. Sons and daughters, regardless of age, are counted among children when they reside in households of which their mothers are heads. When they maintain their own families in an abode other than one for which their mothers are responsible, they cease to be counted officially as children and become men and women householders.

Large families of children are infrequent in Rochester, as will be seen in Table 7. If all the children were divided among mothers as nearly evenly as possible, none would have more than 3 children, as the average number of children per family falls between 2 and 3. The largest single group of women, 39 out of every hundred, have

but 1 child in the family circle; 26 out of every hundred have 2 children each. Three-fifths of all the 124,611 children in Rochester families are mothered, therefore, by about one-third of the women.

Even where homes are maintained, the largest number of mothers, or one-third of all, have but 1 child. About one-eighth have 5 or more children in their homes for whose welfare they are responsible. However, the wife with a household to manage has more children to look after than has the wife without household duties; for in the latter group two-thirds of those who live with relatives and have any children have but 1 child, whereas among wives who board or lodge over three-fourths have only 1 child.

This situation may be due, in part, to the larger proportion of young married women among those who live with relatives or board or lodge. Only about 9 per cent of the women maintaining homes are under 24 years of age, whereas a third of those not maintaining homes are less than 24 years of age. This difference in the proportion of very young women in the two groups would be partially offset, however, by the fact that older women whose children have left the parental roof occur more frequently among the home-maintaining group.

TABLE 7.—ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE: 1920.[1]

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF MOTHERS.	MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN.		MOTHERS HAVING—			
			1 child.		2 children.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	52,984	100.0	20,725	39.1	13,823	26.1
Maintaining home, total	46,553	100.0	15,825	34.0	12,751	27.4
Married	41,141	100.0	13,730	33.4	11,243	27.3
Husband living with family	40,437	100.0	13,442	33.3	11,058	27.3
Husband not living with family	704	100.0	288	40.9	185	26.3
Widowed	5,290	100.0	2,024	38.2	1,476	27.9
Divorced	122	100.0	71	58.2	32	26.2
Living with relatives, total	6,038	100.0	4,585	75.9	1,012	16.8
Married	2,362	100.0	1,598	67.7	503	21.3
Husband living with family	1,847	100.0	1,220	66.1	412	22.3
Husband not living with family	515	100.0	378	73.4	91	17.7
Widowed	3,615	100.0	2,940	81.3	497	13.7
Divorced	61	.....	47	.....	12	.....
Boarding and lodging, total	393	100.0	315	80.2	60	15.3
Married	226	100.0	175	77.4	39	17.3
Husband living with family	158	100.0	123	77.9	28	17.7
Husband not living with family	68	.....	52	.....	11	.....
Widowed	157	100.0	132	84.1	19	12.1
Divorced	10	.....	8	.....	2	.....

[1] Includes only children actually living with their mothers, not the total numbers of children born to these mothers.

TABLE 7.—ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE: 1920 [1]—Con.

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF MOTHERS.	MOTHERS HAVING—							
	3 children.		4 children.		5 children.		6 children.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	8,172	15.4	4,737	8.9	2,674	5.1	1,494	2.8
Maintaining home, total	7,872	16.9	4,635	10.0	2,629	5.6	1,485	3.2
Married	6,978	17.0	4,171	10.1	2,375	5.8	1,368	3.3
Husband living with family	6,860	17.0	4,121	10.2	2,341	5.8	1,351	3.3
Husband not living with family	118	16.8	50	7.1	34	4.8	17	2.4
Widowed	884	16.7	460	8.7	252	4.8	116	2.2
Divorced	10	8.2	4	3.3	2	1.6	1	0.9
Living with relatives, total	291	4.8	96	1.6	43	0.7	9	0.1
Married	174	7.4	57	2.4	24	1.0	5	0.2
Husband living with family	143	7.7	46	2.5	21	1.1	4	0.2
Husband not living with family	31	6.0	11	2.1	3	0.6	1	0.2
Widowed	116	3.2	39	1.1	18	0.5	4	0.1
Divorced	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Boarding and lodging, total	9	2.3	6	1.5	2	0.5	.....	.....
Married	6	2.7	4	1.8	1	0.4	.....	.....
Husband living with family	4	2.5	2	1.3	1	0.6	.....	.....
Husband not living with family	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Widowed	3	1.9	2	1.3	1	0.6	.....	.....
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF MOTHERS.	MOTHERS HAVING—						Average children per mother.[1]
	7 children.		8 children.		More than 8 children.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Total	770	1.5	358	0.7	231	0.4	2.4
Maintaining home, total	768	1.6	357	0.8	231	0.5	2.5
Married	719	1.7	335	0.8	222	0.5	2.5
Husband living with family	710	1.8	332	0.8	222	0.5	2.5
Husband not living with family	9	1.3	3	0.4	.....	.....	2.2
Widowed	47	0.9	22	0.4	9	0.2	2.3
Divorced	2	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7
Living with relatives, total	2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3
Married	1	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5
Husband living with family	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5
Husband not living with family	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4
Widowed	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3
Boarding and lodging, total	.....	.....	1	0.2	.....	.....	1.3
Married	.....	.....	1	0.4	.....	.....	1.3
Husband living with family	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3
Husband not living with family	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.4
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2

[1] Includes only children actually living with their mothers, not the total numbers of children born to these mothers.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The ages of children in a family are indicative of the nature and intensity of responsibility resting upon the mother. As will be seen in Table 8, 20,000 Rochester women, or 38 in every hundred women with children, have children under 5 years of age. The proportion of women with such young children naturally is much larger among married women living with husbands. In such families it approximates one-half, the percentage being a little less where homes are maintained and more than one-half when wife and husband live with relatives or board or lodge. As every woman who has had children knows the constant care demanded by a baby or child under 5 years of age, there is no need to elaborate on the service rendered by these 20,000 Rochester women.

TABLE 8.—ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE CHILDREN OF SPECIFIED AGES IN SCHOOL, AT HOME, OR AT WORK: 1920.

[In some cases mothers had children in more than one of the age classes shown. The total number of mothers, therefore, is less than the total of the three classes.]

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF MOTHERS.	MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN.		MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	52,984	100.0	20,036	37.8
Maintaining home, total	46,553	100.0	18,570	39.9
Married	41,141	100.0	18,325	44.5
Husband living with family	40,437	100.0	18,261	45.2
Husband not living with family	704	100.0	64	9.1
Widowed	5,290	100.0	236	4.5
Divorced	122	100.0	9	7.4
Living with relatives, total	6,038	100.0	1,337	22.1
Married	2,362	100.0	1,220	51.7
Husband living with family	1,847	100.0	1,083	58.6
Husband not living with family	515	100.0	137	26.6
Widowed	3,615	100.0	105	2.9
Divorced	61	(1)	12	(1)
Boarding or lodging, total	393	100.0	129	32.8
Married	226	100.0	110	48.7
Husband living with family	158	100.0	86	54.4
Husband not living with family	68	(1)	24	(1)
Widowed	157	100.0	15	9.6
Divorced	10	(1)	4	(1)

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 8.—ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE CHILDREN OF SPECIFIED AGES IN SCHOOL, AT HOME, OR AT WORK: 1920—Continued.

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF MOTHERS.	MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN 5 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE—							
	Number.	Per cent.	At school.		At home.		At work.	
			Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	28,853	54.5	24,844	[1] 86.1	5,273	[1] 18.2	[2] 5,123	[1] 17.8
Maintaining home, total	27,639	59.4	23,873	86.4	5,034	18.2	5,009	18.1
Married	25,903	63.0	22,509	86.9	4,854	18.7	4,360	16.8
Husband living with family	25,539	63.2	22,227	87.0	4,812	18.8	*a* 4,239	16.6
Husband not living with family	364	51.7	282	77.5	42	11.5	*b* 121	32.2
Widowed	1,666	31.5	1,308	78.5	179	10.7	*c* 629	37.8
Divorced	70	57.4	56	(3)	1	(3)	*d* 20	(3)
Living with relatives, total	1,033	17.1	834	80.7	211	20.4	90	8.7
Married	723	30.6	587	81.2	43	5.9	40	5.5
Husband living with family	539	29.2	439	81.4	13	2.4	*e* 23	4.3
Husband not living with family	184	35.7	148	80.4	30	16.3	*e* 17	9.2
Widowed	281	7.8	227	80.8	39	13.9	*e* 46	16.4
Divorced	29	(3)	20	(3)	6	(3)	4	(3)
Boarding or lodging, total	181	46.1	137	75.7	28	15.5	24	13.3
Married	114	50.4	86	75.4	24	21.1	9	7.9
Husband living with family	77	48.7	58	(3)	16	(3)	*e* 5	(3)
Husband not living with family	37	(3)	28	(3)	8	(3)	4	(3)
Widowed	63	40.1	49	(3)	3	(3)	*e* 14	(3)
Divorced	4	(3)	2	(3)	1	(3)	1	(3)
	MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER—							
Total	22,399	42.3	1,289	[4] 5.8	5,776	[4] 25.8	[5] 18,258	[4] 81.5
Maintaining home, total	18,210	39.1	1,255	6.9	3,589	19.7	15,910	87.5
Married	13,683	33.3	1,120	8.2	2,634	19.2	11,824	86.4
Husband living with family	13,233	32.7	1,101	8.3	2,556	19.3	*f* 11,405	86.2
Husband not living with family	450	63.9	19	4.2	78	17.3	*b* 419	93.1
Widowed	4,459	84.3	134	3.0	949	21.3	*g* 4,019	90.1
Divorced	68	55.7	1	(3)	6	(3)	*h* 67	(3)
Living with relatives, total	4,077	67.5	23	0.6	2,179	53.4	2,252	55.2
Married	725	30.7	10	1.4	370	51.0	420	57.9
Husband living with family	484	26.2	8	1.7	258	53.3	268	55.4
Husband not living with family	241	46.8	2	0.8	112	46.5	*h* 152	63.1
Widowed	3,327	92.0	13	0.4	1,800	54.1	*d* 1,813	54.5
Divorced	25	(3)	.....	.....	9	(3)	19	(3)
Boarding or lodging, total	112	28.5	11	9.8	8	7.1	96	85.7
Married	24	10.6	5	(3)	2	(3)	19	(3)
Husband living with family	10	6.3	4	(3)	.....	.....	6	(3)
Husband not living with family	14	(3)	1	(3)	2	(3)	13	(3)
Widowed	85	54.1	5	(3)	6	(3)	*d* 75	(3)
Divorced	3	(3)	1	(3)	.....	.....	2	(3)

[1] Percentages based on number having children 5 and under 18 years of age.

[2] 429 mothers had children who were employed but also attended school. These were distributed according to note letter as follows: *a* 375; *b* 5; *c* 36; *d* 3; *e* 2.

[3] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

[4] Percentages based on number having children 18 years of age and over.

[5] 324 mothers had children who were employed but also attended school. These were distributed according to note letter as follows: *f* 271; *b* 5; *g* 40; *h* 1; *d* 3.

A larger number—almost 29,000, or 54 out of every hundred mothers—have children between the ages of 5 and 18. While the older children in this group do not demand the same kind of service on the part of the mother as do the younger ones, the responsibility for their care is no less. Some of these mothers undoubtedly had children under 5 or over 18 years of age in addition to children between 5 and 18 years; but as the figures for each age group given in Table 8 are not mutually exclusive—that is, the table does not show how many mothers have children in one age group only nor how many have children in two and three age groups—it is not possible to determine how much overlapping occurs.

The children between 5 and 18 years of age of most Rochester mothers are at school, the mothers thus being relieved of immediate responsibility for a part of the day. As the compulsory school laws of New York State do not require school attendance until 7 years of age, in all probability many of the 5,000 women whose children are at home have children 5 and 6 years of age. The state laws do not permit regular employment of children during the school session until they are 14 years of age and then only when they have completed the eight primary grades. Consequently, most of the children between 5 and 18 years of age who were at work from 5,123 Rochester families were probably between 14 and 18 years of age.

Children 18 years of age and over are an asset as well as a liability. How much service they demand from the 22,000 mothers with whom they live in Rochester and how much service they render in the home were not told in the census records. In 5,776 homes children of this age stay at home and can be held responsible, in part, for care of younger children during the mother's absence or while she attends to other duties; but in the majority of families the children over 18 years of age are at work.

Laws making attendance upon school compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years, and up to 16 years when the sixth grade has not been completed, and laws providing for part-time or continuation class work for children between 14 and 18 years of age, in themselves reflect State and community standards; and figures showing school attendance or nonattendance among children under 18 years of age represent compliance or lack of compliance with the law. Among children 18 years old and over, however,

for whom there is no governmental school regulation, figures showing how many mothers continue to send their children to school, permit them to stay at home, or have them at work, convey a self-imposed personal standard. In Rochester, of the approximately 22,000 homes with children 18 years of age or older, 6 in every hundred have children of this age at school. Most of the families who give their children higher educational advantages are families in which the father and mother together are maintaining homes. Very few disrupted homes send children 18 years of age and over to school.

Eighty-one out of every hundred families with children 18 years of age and over have children of this age at work, the percentage being highest where homes are maintained by mothers only, although actual numbers are greatest, of course, where father and mother together maintain homes. Out of the entire 18,258 mothers with children of this age at work, only 324 mothers have such children who are availing themselves of evening-school instruction afforded by the city.

Breadwinning Home-makers.

In addition to household and family responsibilites, or in place of such responsibilities, 20,782 married, widowed, and divorced women in Rochester, or 28 in every hundred, earn some money to add to the family income. About 12,000, or 16 out of every hundred, women who are or have been married take boarders or lodgers. The average number of boarders or lodgers is 2. Less than 800 women have found other means of adding to the income and remaining at home. More than 9,000, or 13 in every hundred, married, widowed, or divorced women in Rochester go away from their own homes daily to work in stores, factories, offices, or other homes. The city's factories employ these women in largest numbers.

The report on occupations, issued by the Bureau of the Census, does not include among working women those who supplement family earnings by taking boarders or lodgers. The instructions to census enumerators read: "Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal source of income. In that case the return should be '*keeper—boarding house*' or '*keeper—lodging house.*' If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing or eking

out the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper."*

From a comparison, therefore, of the figures given for Rochester in the Fourteenth Census report on occupations with the figures in this report on The Woman Home-maker, it is obvious that the great majority of Rochester women who keep boarders or lodgers do so to supplement earnings of other members of the family or their own income from other sources. For, while there are 11,845 women who are or have been married and are taking boarders or lodgers, the entire number of single, married, widowed, or divorced women who consider themselves as boarding house or lodging house keepers is but 325.

TABLE 9.—ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO ARE OR ARE NOT WORKING FOR MONEY IN THEIR OWN HOMES OR OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES: 1920.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF WOMEN.	TOTAL.		WOMEN NOT WORKING FOR MONEY.		WOMEN WORKING FOR MONEY.		WOMEN WORKING FOR MONEY OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	74,467	100.0	53,685	72.1	20,782	27.9	[1] 9,379	12.6
Maintaining homes, total	62,693	100.0	45,331	72.3	17,362	27.7	*a* 6,110	9.7
Married	55,561	100.0	41,506	74.7	14.055	25.3	4,456	8.0
Husband living with family	54,586	100.0	41,122	75.3	13,464	24.7	*b* 4,070	7.5
Husband not living with family	975	100.0	384	39.4	591	60.6	*c* 386	39.6
Widowed	6,956	100.0	3,784	54.4	3,172	45.6	*d* 1,556	22.4
Divorced	176	100.0	41	23.3	135	76.7	*e* 98	55.7
Living with relatives, total	9,295	100.0	7,148	76.9	2,147	23.1	*f* 2,047	22.0
Married	4,716	100.0	3,449	73.1	1,267	26.9	1,227	26.0
Husband living with family	3,786	100.0	2,980	78.7	806	21.3	*g* 789	20.8
Husband not living with family	930	100.0	469	50.4	461	49.6	*g* 438	47.1
Widowed	4,449	100.0	3,664	82.4	785	17.6	*h* 734	16.5
Divorced	130	100.0	35	26.9	95	73.1	86	66.2
Boarding or lodging, total	2,479	100.0	1,206	48.6	1,273	51.4	1,222	49.3
Married	1,357	100.0	724	53.4	633	46.6	626	46.1
Husband living with family	948	100.0	611	64.5	337	35.5	335	35.3
Husband not living with family	409	100.0	113	27.6	296	72.4	291	71.1
Widowed	1,033	100.0	472	45.7	561	54.3	519	50.2
Divorced	89	.....	10	.....	79	.....	77	.....

[1] Includes 1,185 women who worked outside their homes and also took boarders or lodgers. These were distributed according to note letter as follows: *a* 1180; *b* 716; *c* 117; *d* 324; *e* 23; *f* 5; *g* 2; *h* 1.

* United States Bureau of the Census: Instructions to Enumerators, Jan. 1, 1920, p. 34.

TABLE 9.—ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO ARE OR ARE NOT WORKING FOR MONEY IN THEIR OWN HOMES OR OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES: 1920—Continued.

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF WOMEN.	WOMEN WORKING FOR MONEY IN THEIR HOMES.						
			Taking boarders or lodgers.			Other home work.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Av. number of boarders or lodgers.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	12,588	16.9	11,845	15.9	1.8	743	1.0
Maintaining homes, total	12,432	19.8	11,834	18.9	1.8	598	1.0
Married	10,432	18.8	10,032	18.1	1.7	400	0.7
Husband living with family	10,110	18.5	9,746	17.9	1.7	364	0.7
Husband not living with family	322	33.0	286	29.3	2.3	36	3.7
Widowed	1,940	27.9	1,748	25.1	2.1	192	2.8
Divorced	60	34.1	54	30.7	2.9	6	3.4
Living with relatives, total	105	1.1	11	0.1	1.3	94	1.0
Married	44	0.9	7	0.1	1.1	37	0.8
Husband living with family	19	0.5	5	0.1	1.0	14	0.4
Husband not living with family	25	2.7	2	0.2	1.5	23	2.5
Widowed	52	1.2	4	0.1	1.5	48	1.1
Divorced	9	6.9	.....	.....	.....	9	6.9
Boarding or lodging, total	51	2.1	.....	.....	.....	51	2.1
Married	7	0.5	.....	.....	.....	7	0.5
Husband living with family	2	0.2	.....	.....	.....	2	0.2
Husband not living with family	5	1.2	.....	.....	.....	5	1.2
Widowed	42	4.1	.....	.....	.....	42	4.1
Divorced	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

When comparing Table 19, in Chapter II of the occupations report, with Table 9 of this report, it must not be forgotten that the latter table does not take into account women living with employers, women living and working in institutions, nor women keeping and living in hotels or rooming houses, whereas the first-named report includes such women.

The proportion of women who are earning some money is greatest among women who board or lodge. More than one-half of these women are remuneratively engaged. Naturally, all but a few go out into the business world to work. The proportion of women earning money is smallest among those who live with relatives—only 23 out of every hundred.

Where homes are maintained, 17,362, or 28 in every hundred, women are adding something to family income by working for money. Although two-thirds earn money by taking boarders or lodgers, some 6,000 women householders fare forth from home to earn. Four thousand of the latter are women maintaining homes with the aid of husbands.

That the majority of women working away from home are not women with small children is shown by Table 10. Of approximately 20,000 mothers having children under 5 years of age, 955, or 5 per cent, are working in factories, stores, offices, restaurants, or other homes, while 2,680 of the 28,853 women with children between 5 and 18 years are similarly engaged.

TABLE 10.—ROCHESTER MOTHERS WORKING FOR MONEY INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE HOME, BY AGES OF CHILDREN: 1920.

MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN.	TOTAL.		MOTHERS NOT WORKING FOR MONEY.		MOTHERS WORKING FOR MONEY.		MOTHERS WORKING FOR MONEY OUTSIDE HOME.				MOTHERS WORKING FOR MONEY INSIDE HOME.	
									Having other adult[1] persons living in home.			
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.[2]	Number.	Per cent.
Under 5 years of age.	20,036	100.0	15,757	78.6	4,279	21.4	[3] 955	4.8	190	19.9	3,451	17.2
5 years and under 18 years of age.....	28,853	100.0	21,438	74.3	7,415	25.7	[4] 2,689	9.3	399	14.9	5,144	17.8

[1] "Adult" refers to persons 18 years of age and over.
[2] Percentages in this column based on number of mothers working for money outside home.
[3] 127 are also earning money at home.
[4] 418 are also earning money at home.

Recapitulation of Responsibilities.

Before touching upon the assistance which wives and mothers have in the performance of their duties, a summary of the facts as revealed in the foregoing pages shows certain well-defined personal and family responsibilities.

1. Ninety-two of every hundred women with husbands maintain homes. In three-fourths of these homes there are children. One-half the mothers have 1 or more babies or children under 5 years of age to nurture; two-thirds of the mothers have children between 5 and 18 years of age for whom they are responsible. In one-fourth of the homes, wives or mothers also assist with the financial burden of the home and family by earning money. Among the 13,464 money-earning wives and home-makers are 3,841 mothers, or 28 in every hundred, who have children less than 5 years of age, and 5,704 mothers, or 42 in every hundred, who have children between the ages of 5 and 18 years.

2. Eight of every hundred wives who are living with husbands are domiciled with relatives or board or lodge. Two-fifths of

these couples have children. Mothers with children under 5 years of age form almost six-tenths, and mothers with children between 5 and 18 years of age, over three-tenths of the group. Wives or mothers add to the family income in one-fourth of the cases. Among the 1,143 money-earning wives and mothers living with relatives or boarding or lodging, 9 in every hundred have children less than 5 years of age, and 10 in every hundred have children 5 and under 18 years of age.

3. Fifty-four of every hundred women whose families are without fathers—whether through death, divorce, or because the father is living elsewhere though not divorced or legally separated from the wife—continue to maintain homes. There are children in three-fourths of these homes. But only one-twentieth of these mothers have children less than 5 years of age, although one-third have children between 5 and 18 years of age. Almost one-half of these home-makers with broken conjugal ties also work for money; 4 in every hundred are mothers of very young children, and 18 in every hundred have children 5 and under 18 years of age.

4. Forty-six of every hundred women whose families are without fathers live with relatives or board or lodge. Five-eighths of these women have children. Only 7 in every hundred mothers have children less than 5 years of age; 14 in every hundred mothers have children between 5 and 18 years of age. About a third of these women are earning money. Among earning women, 7 in every hundred have very young children, and 17 in every hundred have children between 5 and 18 years of age.

Household Assistance Rendered Women.

In 1920, 3,137 men and women living in Rochester reported their occupation as "servant." The number of homes these people served, however, is not reported on the census schedule, for only when servants live with employers are they listed with the households they work for. Actual numbers of homes having paid help, therefore, can be ascertained from population census data only for "living-in" servants. Table 11, therefore, when referring to paid servants, includes only such servants as reside in the homes of the employers. The table shows that 1,247 women who maintain homes have such servants. Less than 2 in every hundred households having very young children have such service.

Undoubtedly more aid is rendered women heads of families by adult [1] daughters or other relatives staying at home than by paid

[1] "Adult" refers to persons 18 years of age and over.

service. Where homes are maintained, 14 in every hundred have such adults from whom some assistance with household cares may be expected. The proportion of homes with young children that have an adult relative present, with whom the young children of the family can be left in the absence of the mother, is but 9 in every hundred.

TABLE 11.—ROCHESTER WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE SERVANTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD OR ADULT[1] DAUGHTERS OR RELATIVES AT HOME WHO COULD HELP WITH HOUSEWORK OR WITH CARE OF CHILDREN: 1920.

WOMEN MAINTAINING HOMES.	Total.	Women having assistance in home.	Women having paid servants living in home.[2]	Women having adult[1] daughter or relative at home.	WOMEN NOT WORKING FOR MONEY.		
					Number.	Having paid servants living in home.	Having adult[1] daughter or relative at home.
With and without children:							
Number	62,693	9,757	1,247	8,510	45,331	1,100	5,751
Per cent	100.0	15.6	2.0	13.6	72.3	2.4	12.7
Having children under 5 years:							
Number	18,570	1,939	336	1,603	14,561	307	1,075
Per cent	100.0	10.4	1.8	8.6	78.4	2.1	7.4
Having children 5 years and under 18 years:							
Number	27,639	4,073	508	3,565	20,727	456	2,456
Per cent	100.0	14.7	1.8	12.9	75.0	2.2	11.8

WOMEN MAINTAINING HOMES.	WOMEN WORKING FOR MONEY OUTSIDE HOME.			WOMEN WORKING FOR MONEY IN HOME.		
	Number.	Having paid servants living in home.	Having adult[1] daughter or relative at home.	Number.	Having paid servants living in home.	Having adult[1] daughter or relative at home.
With and without children:						
Number	[3] 6,110	57	662	12,432	103	2,280
Per cent	9.7	0.9	10.8	19.8	0.8	18.4
Having children under 5 years:						
Number	[4] 696	12	117	3,439	20	441
Per cent	3.7	1.7	16.8	18.5	0.6	12.8
Having children 5 years and under 18 years:						
Number	[5] 2,211	25	291	5,117	34	902
Per cent	8.0	1.1	13.2	18.4	0.7	17.6

[1] "Adult" refers to persons 18 years of age and over.

[2] 13 women living with relatives and 1 woman who boarded had paid servants living with them.

[3] 1,180 women were also working for money at home; 13 had servants and 183 had adult relatives at home.

[4] 126 women were also working for money at home; 3 had servants and 30 had adult relatives at home.

[5] 416 women were also working for money at home; 7 had servants and 84 had adult relatives at home.

Among women who maintain homes and are not remuneratively engaged, 24 in a thousand have paid servants living with them and 127 in each thousand have relatives who may assist them in the housework or with the children. Of women with household duties who go out to earn money, only 9 in a thousand have paid help for care of home in their absence, while 108 in a thousand leave adult relatives at home. When remuneratively engaged in the home, only 8 in every thousand housewives have such paid help, while 184 have daughters or other relatives who can render service.

In Rochester, therefore, about 53,000 women maintaining homes, or 85 in every hundred, have neither paid servants living in their homes nor adult relatives at home to depend upon for assistance in the housework or with the children. How many of these homes are served to some extent by the fewer than 1,876 servants not living with employers[1] can not be determined, but if each of these servants went to a different home on each of the seven days of the week, there would still be approximately 40,000 homes without any service at all.

Although most mothers of young children do not leave their homes and children to earn bread in mills, stores, offices, or restaurants, for the few that do the question as to the persons with whom these young children are left is an important one in the community. Of the 955 mothers so engaged and having children under 5 years of age 190 have an adult person living in the home, as shown in Table 10, page 26. Of the 2,689 with children between 5 and 18 years of age, 399 leave their children in the surety that some one is at hand to care for them when not at school. It is probable that some of the 765 working mothers with very young children and some of the 2,290 with children from 5 to 18 years hire help to care for these babies and young children by the day or leave them in day nurseries provided for such purposes, but the number of these temporarily motherless young children for whom adequate care is provided is not revealed by the census schedules.

[1] As some of the 1,261 women having servants working and sleeping in their homes have more than one servant, the actual number of servants who do not live with employers can not be determined from these figures. But by subtracting the number of employers' homes in which servants live (1,261) from the total number of servants in Rochester (3,137) the possible maximum number of servants going out to work by the day or week (1,876) can be ascertained.

Breadwinners in Family.

In more than one-half of the families where conjugal ties are unbroken the husband or father is the sole breadwinner. Only a few such families have wives or mothers alone working for money. But in almost 10,500 homes, or in 19 out of every hundred homes maintained by husband and wife, both husband and wife are earning money to meet home expenses. While few homes have breadwinners solely among children, 5 in every hundred homes depend on the earnings of mother, father, and children. This information is contained in Table 12.

It is a fact worthy of note that the families in which father and mother are both working for money are slightly smaller in average size than those in which the father is the sole breadwinner, whereas the families in which children are at work are of larger average size.

TABLE 12.—MEMBERS OF ROCHESTER FAMILIES WORKING FOR MONEY: 1920.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF WOMAN HEAD OF FAMILY.	TOTAL.		MEMBER OR MEMBERS OF FAMILY WORKING FOR MONEY.								
			Husband only.			Wife or widow only.			Children only.		
	Number of families.	Per cent.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.
Total	74,467	100.0	33,200	44.6	3.5	4,280	5.7	1.6	5,429	7.3	3.2
Maintaining home, total	62,693	100.0	29,991	47.8	3.6	2,251	3.6	1.8	3,472	5.5	3.7
Married	55,561	100.0	29,991	54.0	3.6	518	0.9	2.1	737	1.3	4.3
Husband living with family	54,586	100.0	29,991	54.9	3.6	157	0.3	2.8	491	0.9	4.6
Husband not living with family	975	100.0	.....	.....	....	361	37.0	1.7	246	25.2	3.7
Widowed	6,956	100.0	.....	.....	....	1,659	23.9	1.7	2,716	39.0	3.5
Divorced	176	100.0	.....	.....	....	74	42.0	1.6	19	10.8	3.4
Living with relatives, total	9,295	100.0	2,630	28.3	2.8	1,132	12.2	1.6	1,895	20.4	2.5
Married	4,716	100.0	2,630	55.8	2.8	423	9.0	1.6	204	4.3	2.9
Husband living with family	3,786	100.0	2,630	69.5	2.8	4	0.1	2.0	83	2.2	3.5
Husband not living with family	930	100.0	.....	.....	....	419	45.1	1.6	121	13.0	2.5
Widowed	4,449	100.0	.....	.....	....	622	14.0	1.6	1,681	37.8	2.4
Divorced	130	100.0	.....	.....	....	87	66.9	1.5	10	7.7	2.6
Boarding or lodging, total	2,479	100.0	579	23.3	2.2	897	36.2	1.1	62	2.5	2.5
Married	1,357	100.0	579	42.7	2.2	293	21.6	1.2	9	0.7	3.6
Husband living with family	948	100.0	579	61.1	2.2	4	0.4	2.3	.....	.....	....
Husband not living with family	409	100.0	.....	.....	....	289	70.7	1.2	9	2.2	3.6
Widowed	1,033	100.0	.....	.....	....	526	50.9	1.1	52	5.0	2.3
Divorced	89	.....	.....	.....	....	78	.....	1.1	1	.....	3.0

TABLE 12.—MEMBERS OF ROCHESTER FAMILIES WORKING FOR MONEY: 1920—Con.

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF WOMAN HEAD OF FAMILY.	MEMBER OR MEMBERS OF FAMILY WORKING FOR MONEY.									NO MEMBER IN FAMILY WORKING FOR MONEY.		
	Husband and wife.			Father or mother and children.			Father and mother and children.					
	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.
Total	11,582	15.6	3.2	12,459	16.7	4.8	2,754	3.7	4.8	4,763	6.4	1.8
Maintaining home, total	10,472	16.7	3.3	12,024	19.2	4.9	2,732	4.4	4.8	1,751	2.8	2.0
Married	10,472	18.8	3.3	10,450	18.8	5.2	2,732	4.9	4.8	661	1.2	2.5
Husband living with family	10,472	19.2	3.3	10,220	18.7	5.2	2,732	5.0	4.8	523	1.0	2.6
Husband not living with family	.....	.....	....	230	23.6	3.2	.....	.....	....	138	14.2	2.0
Widowed	.....	.....	....	1,513	21.7	3.2	.....	.....	....	1,068	15.4	1.7
Divorced	.....	.....	....	61	34.7	2.7	.....	.....	....	22	12.5	1.8
Living with relatives, total	780	8.4	2.4	383	4.1	3.0	20	0.2	3.8	2,455	26.4	1.8
Married	780	16.5	2.4	213	4.5	3.5	20	0.4	3.8	446	9.5	1.9
Husband living with family	780	20.6	2.4	172	4.5	3.6	20	0.5	3.8	97	2.6	2.8
Husband not living with family	.....	.....	....	41	4.4	2.8	.....	.....	....	349	37.5	1.7
Widowed	.....	.....	....	160	3.6	2.4	.....	.....	....	1,986	44.6	1.8
Divorced	.....	.....	....	10	7.7	2.2	.....	.....	....	23	17.7	1.3
Boarding or lodging, total	330	13.3	2.1	52	2.1	2.6	2	0.1	3.5	557	22.5	1.1
Married	330	24.3	2.1	16	1.2	3.2	2	0.1	3.5	128	9.4	1.4
Husband living with family	330	34.8	2.1	10	1.1	3.8	2	0.2	3.5	23	2.4	2.4
Husband not living with family	.....	.....	....	6	1.4	2.2	.....	.....	....	105	25.7	1.2
Widowed	.....	.....	....	35	3.4	2.3	.....	.....	....	420	40.7	1.0
Divorced	.....	.....	....	1	.....	3.0	.....	.....	....	9	.....	1.1

Among married couples living with relatives, almost seven-tenths of the husbands are sole breadwinners, while in two-tenths of such families husbands and wives both work. Here, too, the average family is slightly smaller in the latter case. Among married couples boarding or lodging six-tenths of the husbands are the only members of the family group remuneratively engaged, whereas in more than one-third of such families there are working husbands and wives. Whether boarding or lodging tends to send wives into the business world to earn money, or whether working in the business world results in the family's boarding or lodging, is not of such immediate concern here as that the two conditions are obviously associated.

Widows who maintain homes are more largely dependent upon children for support than upon their own efforts. Twenty-four in every hundred widows are remuneratively engaged, whereas 39 in

every hundred depend, in part at least, upon their children's earnings. In 3 of every hundred homes, widowed mother and children together labor for the family income.

More widows living with relatives are without wage earners in their immediate families than any other group of women. In all probability some of these women have means of their own, while others depend for support upon sons, daughters, or other relatives not members of their immediate families.

Women who are divorced or, although not legally separated, are not living with husbands are more inclined to depend upon their own earnings than any other group of women included in this study. Some hundreds are supported by other means than service from members in their own families, but more women whose marriage has met with failure support themselves and families by their own efforts or with the aid of children.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN ROCHESTER FAMILIES WORKING FOR MONEY: 1920.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF WOMAN HEAD OF FAMILY.	TOTAL.		FAMILIES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MEMBERS WORKING FOR MONEY.								
			1 member.			2 members.			3 members.		
	Number of families.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.
Total	74,467	3.5	40,601	54.5	3.2	19,425	26.1	3.4	5,723	7.7	4.8
Maintaining home, total	62,693	3.7	33,703	53.8	3.4	17,718	28.3	3.5	5,602	8.9	4.8
Married	55,561	3.8	30,853	55.5	3.5	15,923	28.7	3.6	4,774	8.6	5.0
Husband living with family	54,586	3.9	30,392	55.7	3.6	15,702	28.8	3.6	4,672	8.5	5.0
Husband not living with family	975	2.6	461	47.3	1.9	221	22.6	3.0	102	10.5	4.2
Widowed	6,956	2.7	2,766	39.7	2.0	1,741	25.0	2.9	820	11.8	4.1
Divorced	176	2.2	84	47.7	1.6	54	30.7	2.5	8	4.6	3.6
Living with relatives, total	9,295	2.3	5,367	57.8	2.4	1,332	14.3	2.6	108	1.2	4.2
Married	4,716	2.5	3,215	68.2	2.6	991	21.0	2.6	49	1.0	4.2
Husband living with family	3,786	2.7	2,701	71.3	2.8	936	24.7	2.5	41	1.1	4.2
Husband not living with family	930	1.8	514	55.3	1.7	55	5.9	2.8	8	0.9	3.9
Widowed	4,449	2.0	2,057	46.2	2.0	332	7.5	2.9	56	1.3	4.3
Divorced	130	1.6	95	73.1	1.6	9	6.9	2.1	3	2.3	3.3
Boarding or lodging, total	2,479	1.6	1,531	61.8	1.6	375	15.1	2.1	13	0.5	4.1
Married	1,357	1.9	879	64.8	1.9	343	25.3	2.1	6	0.4	5.3
Husband living with family	948	2.2	583	61.5	2.2	337	35.6	2.1	4	0.4	4.5
Husband not living with family	409	1.2	296	72.4	1.2	6	1.4	2.2	2	0.5	7.0
Widowed	1,033	1.2	574	55.5	1.2	31	3.0	2.2	6	0.6	3.0
Divorced	89	1.1	78	.....	1.1	1	.....	3.0	1	.....	3.0

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN ROCHESTER FAMILIES WORKING FOR MONEY: 1920—Continued.

DOMICILE AND CONJUGAL STATUS OF WOMAN HEAD OF FAMILY.	FAMILIES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MEMBERS WORKING FOR MONEY.						NO MEMBER IN FAMILY WORKING FOR MONEY.		
	4 members.			5 members or more.					
	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.
Total	2,511	3.4	5.9	1,444	1.9	7.4	4,763	6.4	1.8
Maintaining home, total	2,486	3.9	5.9	1,433	2.3	7.4	1,751	2.8	2.0
Married	2,114	3.8	6.1	1,236	2.2	7.5	661	1.2	2.5
Husband living with family	2,078	3.8	6.1	1,219	2.2	7.5	523	1.0	2.6
Husband not living with family	36	3.7	5.0	17	1.7	7.1	138	14.2	2.0
Widowed	366	5.3	5.1	195	2.8	6.7	1,068	15.4	1.7
Divorced	6	3.4	5.5	2	1.1	7.0	22	12.5	1.8
Living with relatives, total	23	0.2	5.3	10	0.1	6.3	2,455	26.4	1.8
Married	11	0.2	5.2	4	0.1	6.5	446	9.5	1.9
Husband living with family	8	0.2	5.1	3	0.1	6.7	97	2.6	2.8
Husband not living with family	3	0.3	5.3	1	0.1	6.0	349	37.5	1.7
Widowed	12	0.3	5.4	6	0.1	6.2	1,986	44.6	1.8
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	17.7	1.3
Boarding or lodging, total	2	0.1	4.0	1	(1)	6.0	557	22.5	1.1
Married	1	0.1	4.0	.....	.....	.....	128	9.4	1.4
Husband living with family	1	0.1	4.0	.....	.....	.....	23	2.4	2.4
Husband not living with family	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	25.7	1.2
Widowed	1	0.1	4.2	1	0.1	6.0	420	40.7	1.0
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 13 shows how many persons per family are remuneratively engaged in Rochester. As would be expected from the foregoing table, the largest number of Rochester families, or 55 of every hundred, have but 1 breadwinner each. Twenty-six families per hundred have 2 breadwinners, 8 per hundred have 3 breadwinners, 3 per hundred have 4 breadwinners, and 2 families per hundred have 5 or more breadwinners. As would be expected, also, the number of members in a family earning money is directly connected with the total number of members in the family, as is shown by Table 13. When 1 or 2 members of the family only are remuneratively engaged, there are between 3 and 4 members to the average family. When 3 persons become breadwinners, the family averages about 5 members; when 4 enter the earning lists, the family has 6 members; and when 5 or more members are breadwinners, the family averages 7 members.

In this connection the important indirect service rendered by the American woman home-maker to industry, commerce, and the professions should not be overlooked. The efficiency of wage earners, salaried officials, and active proprietors alike is dependent in large measure upon the sufficiency of proper food and home care. The public has for many years conceded a place in the official census of occupations to the woman who cares for the farm animals because she is a factor in productive labor. That the home-maker who cares for the productive laborers is compelling the public's recognition of her claim to a place, this report is ample evidence.

Comparison of American-born Women Home-makers and Foreign-born Women Home-makers.

As has been previously stated (p. 14), almost two-thirds of the 74,467 women in Rochester who are or have been married are American born. No one foreign country has sent women to this city in very large numbers, there being a few thousand married, widowed, and divorced women here from Italy, Germany, Canada, Russia, England, Ireland, and Poland. The customs and habits of no single foreign country, therefore, dominate the foreign-born population of Rochester.

The World War restricted immigration from 1914 until 1919. Consequently, the majority of foreign-born women in Rochester in 1920 had been in this country for 5 years or more. Excluding the 7,789 women born in British possessions, 76 per cent of the 18,678 foreign-born wives and mothers had acquired a speaking knowledge of English in 1920. The proportion is greatest among women from Germany, only 5 in a hundred having as yet failed to acquire our language. As the ability to speak the language of the United States marks the desire to acquire the customs and ideals of America, such ability or lack of ability has an important bearing upon the home environment. The largest number of women who do not speak English are found among Italians, of whom almost one-half are without a speaking knowledge of our language.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN [1] IN ROCHESTER ABLE OR UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.[2]		WOMEN SPEAKING ENGLISH.		WOMEN NOT SPEAKING ENGLISH.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	18,678	100.0	14,259	76.3	4,419	23.7
Italy	6,661	100.0	3,653	54.8	3,008	45.2
Germany	4,598	100.0	4,388	95.4	210	4.6
Russia and Lithuania	2,734	100.0	2,258	82.6	476	17.4
Poland	1,611	100.0	1,156	71.8	455	28.2
All other countries	3,074	100.0	2,804	91.2	270	8.8

[1] Refers only to women who are or have been married.
[2] Women born in the British Empire are not included in this table.

Because American women so far outnumber foreign women in Rochester, a comparison of differences in conditions among them must be couched in terms of proportions rather than actual numbers.

Thus in Table 15, which follows, it will be seen that although the number of American women who are married and living in normal family groups far exceeds the number from any other country, the proportion of Americans is less than for three other countries. About 80 in every 100 American women are married and living with husbands, while 90 of every 100 Italian and Polish women, 88 among Russian, and 83 in every 100 women from other countries have the same status. The smallest proportion of married women living with husbands is found among Irish and Germans, in which nationalities widows are especially frequent. Divorced women, or women who for other reasons are not living with their husbands, are most numerous among Americans and Canadians. Four out of every 100 American and Canadian women in Rochester are so conditioned.

TABLE 15.—CONJUGAL STATUS OF AMERICAN-BORN WOMEN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.		MARRIED, HUSBAND LIVING WITH FAMILY.		MARRIED, HUSBAND NOT LIVING WITH FAMILY.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	48,000	100.0	38,186	79.5	1,778	3.7	7,716	16.1	320	0.7
Foreign countries, total	26,467	100.0	21,134	79.9	536	2.0	4,722	17.8	75	0.3
Italy	6,661	100.0	5,996	90.0	65	1.0	593	8.9	7	0.1
Germany	4,598	100.0	3,069	66.7	102	2.2	1,415	30.8	12	0.3
Canada	3,904	100.0	2,910	74.6	142	3.6	829	21.2	23	0.6
Russia and Lithuania	2,734	100.0	2,418	88.5	50	1.8	261	9.5	5	0.2
England	2,118	100.0	1,603	75.7	59	2.8	443	20.9	13	0.6
Ireland	1,767	100.0	1,136	64.3	44	2.5	584	33.0	3	0.2
Poland	1,611	100.0	1,452	90.1	23	1.4	131	8.2	5	0.3
All other countries	3,074	100.0	2,550	82.9	51	1.7	466	15.2	7	0.2

The tendency of married women and widows and divorcees to maintain homes for their families is most marked among the Russians and Lithuanians, and Poles. Over 91 in every 100 women of these races are home-makers, whereas among Americans the proportion is 83 per 100. Boarding and lodging occurs most frequently among American, Canadian, and English women, whereas Germans show an inclination to live with relatives. The number of widows among German women probably accounts for this tendency.

TABLE 16.—DOMICILE STATUS OF AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.		WOMEN MAINTAINING HOMES.		WOMEN LIVING WITH RELATIVES.		WOMEN BOARDING AND LODGING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	48,000	100.0	39,716	82.7	6,352	13.2	1,932	4.0
Foreign countries, total	26,467	100.0	22,977	86.8	2,943	11.1	547	2.1
Italy	6,661	100.0	5,933	89.1	683	10.3	45	0.7
Germany	4,598	100.0	3,858	83.9	674	14.7	66	1.4
Canada	3,904	100.0	3,266	83.7	468	12.0	170	4.4
Russia and Lithuania	2,734	100.0	2,543	93.0	151	5.5	40	1.5
England	2,118	100.0	1,760	83.1	278	13.1	80	3.8
Ireland	1,767	100.0	1,495	84.6	224	12.7	48	2.7
Poland	1,611	100.0	1,468	91.1	107	6.6	36	2.2
All other countries	3,074	100.0	2,654	86.3	358	11.6	62	2.0

The households of foreign women maintaining homes are composed of more persons than are those of American home-makers. One-half of the American homes have 3 persons or a smaller number to be cared for, whereas two-thirds of the foreign-born women home-makers are responsible for 4 or more persons. The 2-person, 3-person, or 4-person households prevail among Americans. In Italian homes, 4, 5, and 6 persons are the numbers fed and housed most often. The Canadian and the English households resemble the American in point of numbers accommodated, whereas in Russian and Polish homes the 4-person and larger households are conspicuous.

TABLE 17.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Women maintaining homes.	WOMEN MAINTAINING HOMES FOR—				
		1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.
United States:						
Number	39, 716	866	9, 090	9, 525	8, 222	5, 306
Per cent	100. 0	2. 2	22. 9	23. 9	20. 7	13. 4
Foreign countries:						
Number	22, 977	370	3, 477	3, 825	4, 281	3, 633
Per cent	100. 0	1. 6	15. 1	16. 7	18. 6	15. 8
Italy:						
Number	5, 933	16	643	708	859	963
Per cent	100. 0	0. 3	10. 9	11. 9	14. 5	16. 2
Germany:						
Number	3, 858	113	628	702	741	626
Per cent	100. 0	2. 9	16. 3	18. 2	19. 2	16. 2
Canada:						
Number	3, 266	86	787	693	647	439
Per cent	100. 0	2. 6	24. 1	21. 2	19. 8	13. 5
Russia and Lithuania:						
Number	2, 543	11	263	368	549	447
Per cent	100. 0	0. 4	10. 3	14. 5	21. 6	17. 6
England:						
Number	1, 760	46	354	418	361	251
Per cent	100. 0	2. 6	20. 1	23. 8	20. 5	14. 2
Ireland:						
Number	1, 495	53	254	274	267	251
Per cent	100. 0	3. 6	16. 9	18. 3	17 9	16. 8
Poland:						
Number	1, 468	10	121	158	314	223
Per cent	100. 0	0. 7	8. 2	10. 8	21. 4	15. 2
All other countries:						
Number	2, 654	35	427	504	543	433
Per cent	100. 0	1. 3	16. 1	18. 9	20. 5	16. 3

TABLE 17.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD: 1920—Continued.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	WOMEN MAINTAINING HOMES FOR—					
	6 persons.	7 persons.	8 persons.	9 persons.	10 persons.	More than 10 persons.
United States:						
Number	3,183	1,652	901	429	251	291
Per cent	8.0	4.2	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.7
Foreign countries:						
Number	2,767	1,912	1,214	733	389	376
Per cent	12.1	8.3	5.3	3.2	1.7	1.6
Italy:						
Number	906	697	500	323	166	152
Per cent	15.1	11.8	8.4	5.5	2.8	2.6
Germany:						
Number	420	266	166	93	52	51
Per cent	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.4	1.4	1.3
Canada:						
Number	264	153	83	56	21	37
Per cent	8.1	4.7	2.5	1.7	0.7	1.1
Russia and Lithuania:						
Number	350	240	141	86	52	36
Per cent	13.8	9.4	5.6	3.4	2.0	1.4
England:						
Number	151	81	59	13	11	15
Per cent	8.6	4.6	3.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
Ireland:						
Number	155	111	57	31	19	23
Per cent	10.4	7.4	3.8	2.1	1.3	1.5
Poland:						
Number	222	182	99	68	36	35
Per cent	15.1	12.4	6.7	4.6	2.5	2.4
All other countries:						
Number	299	182	109	63	32	27
Per cent	11.3	6.9	4.1	2.4	1.2	1.0

The principal reasons for smaller households among Americans, Canadians, and English are found in Tables 18 and 19. One-third of all American and Canadian women have no children whatsoever in the family circle. The proportion is only slightly less among English women. Fewer than 15 in every hundred Italian, Russian and Lithuanian, and Polish families are without children, the proportion being lowest among the last-mentioned nationality.

Among American, Canadian, and English women with children over 70 in every hundred care for but 1 or 2 children.[1] As is

[1] Figures are for children actually living with their mothers and should not be mistaken for total children born to these mothers.

shown in Table 19, 60 of every hundred German and Irish mothers have an only child or 2 children; 38 in every hundred Italian mothers have similarly small families. By comparison, in only 6 or 7 of every hundred American, English, and Canadian homes are there 5 children or more. In Irish homes 11 per hundred had 5 children or more, in German homes 13 per hundred, in Russian and Lithuanian homes 19 per hundred, in Polish homes 22 per hundred, while in Italian homes about 27 in every hundred had 5 children or more.

TABLE 18.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WITH OR WITHOUT CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.		WOMEN WITH CHILDREN.		WOMEN WITHOUT CHILDREN.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	48,000	100.0	31,820	66.3	16,180	33.7
Foreign countries, total	26,467	100.0	21,164	80.0	5,303	20.0
Italy	6,661	100.0	5,699	85.6	962	14.4
Germany	4,598	100.0	3,753	81.6	845	18.4
Canada	3,904	100.0	2,592	66.4	1,312	33.6
Russia and Lithuania	2,734	100.0	2,364	86.5	370	13.5
England	2,118	100.0	1,524	72.0	594	28.0
Ireland	1,767	100.0	1,367	77.4	400	22.6
Poland	1,611	100.0	1,423	88.3	188	11.7
All other countries	3,074	100.0	2,442	79.4	632	20.6

The tendency among American women to care for fewer children than foreign-born women has marked social significance. Although 48,000 American women are living in Rochester who are or have been married and only 26,467 foreign-born women of like marital status, there are 58,482 children of foreign mothers in the city as against 26,129 children of American mothers. In other words, although 65 per cent of all households are presided over by American women, the parental care of American women home-makers extended over only 53 per cent of the children in Rochester. The 9 per cent of Italian women in the city are responsible for the nurture and care of 15 per cent of the growing generation; the 2 per cent of Polish women control 4 per cent of the children; the 4 per cent of Russian and Lithuanian women direct the destinies of 6 per cent of the children; the 6 per cent of German mothers sponsor about 8 per cent of the younger generation; the 2 per cent of Irish women influence only a slightly

larger proportion of children; whereas the 3 per cent of English and 5 per cent of Canadian women in the city are responsible for a lesser proportion of children in the city than they themselves form of the women who are or have been married.

TABLE 19.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	WOMEN HAVING CHILDREN.		MOTHERS HAVING [1]—							
			1 child.		2 children.		3 children.		4 children.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	31,820	100.0	14,318	45.0	8,779	27.6	4,455	14.0	2,219	7.0
Foreign countries, total	21,164	100.0	6,407	30.3	5,044	23.8	3,717	17.6	2,518	11.9
Italy	5,699	100.0	1,122	19.7	1,073	18.8	1,079	18.9	909	15.9
Germany	3,753	100.0	1,338	35.7	940	25.0	614	16.4	381	10.2
Canada	2,592	100.0	1,180	45.5	664	25.6	373	14.4	192	7.4
Russia and Lithuania	2,364	100.0	539	22.8	588	24.9	475	20.1	307	12.9
England	1,524	100.0	655	43.0	416	27.3	244	16.0	105	6.9
Ireland	1,367	100.0	476	34.8	339	24.8	252	18.4	154	11.3
Poland	1,423	100.0	285	20.0	365	25.7	258	18.1	197	13.8
All other countries	2,442	100.0	812	33.3	659	26.9	422	17.3	273	11.2

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	MOTHERS HAVING [1]—										Average number of children per mother.
	5 children.		6 children.		7 children.		8 children.		More than 8 children.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
United States	1,049	3.3	554	1.7	237	0.8	135	0.4	74	0.2	2.1
Foreign countries, total	1,625	7.7	940	4.4	533	2.5	223	1.1	157	0.7	2.8
Italy	688	12.1	431	7.6	244	4.3	89	1.6	64	1.1	3.4
Germany	218	5.8	130	3.5	69	1.8	35	0.9	28	0.7	2.5
Canada	93	3.6	49	1.9	24	0.9	11	0.4	6	0.3	2.1
Russia and Lithuania	207	8.8	125	5.3	68	2.9	37	1.6	18	0.7	3.0
England	62	4.1	24	1.6	10	0.7	4	0.2	4	0.2	2.1
Ireland	73	5.3	35	2.6	23	1.7	7	0.5	8	0.6	2.5
Poland	149	10.5	77	5.4	51	3.6	23	1.6	18	1.3	3.2
All other countries	135	5.5	69	2.8	44	1.8	17	0.7	11	0.5	2.5

[1] The figures refer to children actually living with their mothers and do not, therefore, indicate the total number of children born to these mothers.

Italian mothers not only have relatively the largest number of children to care for, but their sons and daughters are, to a very large extent, young in years. Almost two-thirds of them have children

under 5 years of age, and nearly three-fourths have children between 5 and 18 years of age; whereas only one-fourth have sons and daughters 18 years of age and over who might assist them. However, Italian mothers with older children do not usually have their service at home during the day, because such children are away working for wages.

Polish and Russian women, who follow second and third, respectively, in numbers of children mothered, also have young children to care for, most often. Irish and German mothers, many of whom are widows, have older children.

Among mothers with children 18 years of age and over the proportion sending such children to day school and the proportion sending working children to night or part-time schools is greatest for Russian mothers. While the New York law compels minors between 16 and 21 years of age who do not speak, read, nor write English to attend school for some part of the week, it is hardly likely that the law is entirely responsible for the action of 13 to 14 out of every hundred Russian mothers with children 18 years of age and over who send them to day school. Only 6 in every hundred Polish mothers and 3 in every hundred Italian mothers send their children 18 years of age and over to day school. Children 18 years of age and over from 7 of every hundred American homes are given the advantages of higher education.

TABLE 20.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE CHILDREN OF SPECIFIED AGES IN SCHOOL, AT HOME, OR AT WORK: 1920.

[In some cases mothers had children in more than one of the age classes shown. The total number of mothers, therefore, is less than the total of the three classes.]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER.	MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN.		MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	31,820	100.0	11,549	36.3
Foreign countries, total	21,164	100.0	8,487	40.1
Italy	5,699	100.0	3,672	64.4
Germany	3,753	100.0	505	13.5
Canada	2,592	100.0	620	23.9
Russia and Lithuania	2,364	100.0	1,157	48.9
England	1,524	100.0	402	26.4
Ireland	1,367	100.0	333	24.4
Poland	1,423	100.0	833	58.5
All other countries	2,442	100.0	965	39.5

TABLE 20.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE CHILDREN OF SPECIFIED AGES IN SCHOOL, AT HOME, OR AT WORK: 1920—Continued.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER.	MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN 5 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.							
	Number.	Per cent.	At school.		At home.		At work.[1]	
			Number.	Per cent.[2]	Number.	Per cent.[2]	Number.	Per cent.[2]
United States	16,494	51.8	14,493	87.9	2,736	16.6	*a* 2,491	15.1
Foreign countries, total	12,359	58.4	10,351	83.8	2,537	20.5	*b* 2,632	21.3
Italy	4,167	73.1	3,607	86.6	898	21.6	*c* 720	17.3
Germany	1,629	43.4	1,303	80.0	254	15.6	*d* 650	39.9
Canada	1,349	52.0	1,129	83.7	200	14.8	*e* 200	14.8
Russia and Lithuania	1,570	66.4	1,399	89.1	283	18.0	*f* 306	19.5
England	744	48.8	649	87.2	94	12.6	*g* 130	17.5
Ireland	594	43.5	488	82.2	134	22.6	*h* 124	20.9
Poland	963	67.7	652	67.7	392	40.7	*i* 217	22.5
All other countries	1,343	55.0	1,124	83.7	282	21.0	*j* 285	21.2

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER.	MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							
	Number.	Per cent.	At school.		At home.		At work.[3]	
			Number.	Per cent.[4]	Number.	Per cent.[4]	Number.	Per cent.[4]
United States	12,723	40.0	859	6.8	3,330	26.2	*k* 9,972	78.4
Foreign countries, total	9,676	45.7	430	4.4	2,446	25.3	*l* 8,286	85.6
Italy	1,509	26.5	45	3.0	327	21.7	*j* 1,327	87.9
Germany	2,834	75.5	59	2.1	798	28.2	*m* 2,423	85.5
Canada	1,357	52.4	65	4.8	329	24.2	*n* 1,111	81.9
Russia and Lithuania	865	36.6	117	13.5	199	23.0	*o* 778	89.9
England	760	49.9	34	4.5	207	27.2	*n* 627	82.5
Ireland	848	62.0	36	4.2	213	25.1	*e* 718	84.7
Poland	432	30.4	27	6.3	98	22.7	*p* 378	87.5
All other countries	1,071	43.9	47	4.4	275	25.7	*q* 924	86.3

[1] 429 mothers had children who were employed but also attended school; these were distributed according to note letter as follows: *a* 217; *b* 212; *c* 68; *d* 41; *e* 7; f 42; *g* 5; h 11; *i* 16; *j* 22.

[2] Based on number having children 5 and under 18 years of age.

[3] 324 mothers had children who were employed but also attended school; these were distributed according to note letter as follows: *k* 173; *l* 151; *j* 22; *m* 28; *n* 3; *o* 64; *e* 7; *p* 9; *q* 15.

[4] Based on number having children 18 years of age and over.

It is interesting to note in Table 21 that there is little difference between the proportion of native and foreign born married, widowed, and divorced women who assist their families by earning money. Among the Americans 29 in every hundred and among the foreign born 27 in every hundred, felt and obeyed the urge to add to the family income. Canadian women are breadwinners most frequently, 32 per hundred being the proportion. German women and Russian and Lithuanian women who are or have been married are breadwinners least often, fewer than 22 in every hundred among them being wage earners.

Nor are German and Russian women inclined to work outside their own homes, for only 6 or 7 in every hundred do so. Among Americans, Italians, and Canadians 14 women per hundred work away from home. Most of the women who earn money at home take boarders or lodgers. The proportion of such women is smallest among the Russian and Lithuanian and largest among the Polish people. The average number of boarders and lodgers does not vary greatly by nationality.

TABLE 21.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO WORK FOR MONEY IN OR OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.		WOMEN NOT WORKING FOR MONEY.		WOMEN WORKING FOR MONEY.		WOMEN WORKING FOR MONEY OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES.[1]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	48,000	100.0	34,244	71.3	13,756	28.7	*a* 6,574	13.7
Foreign countries, total	26,467	100 0	19,441	73.5	7,026	26.5	*b* 2,805	10.6
Italy	6,661	100.0	4,751	71.3	1,910	28.7	*c* 931	14.0
Germany	4,598	100.0	3,594	78.2	1,004	21.8	*d* 299	6.5
Canada	3,904	100.0	2,664	68.2	1,240	31.8	*e* 568	14.5
Russia and Lithuania	2,734	100.0	2,183	79.8	551	20.2	*f* 173	6.3
England	2,118	100.0	1,550	73.2	568	26.8	*g* 243	11.5
Ireland	1,767	100.0	1,285	72.7	482	27.3	*h* 146	8.3
Poland	1,611	100.0	1,125	69.8	486	30.2	*i* 149	9.2
All other countries	3,074	100.0	2,289	74.5	785	25.5	*j* 296	9.6

[1] 1,185 women who worked outside their homes also took boarders or lodgers. These were distributed according to note letter as follows: *a* 807, *b* 378, *c* 113, *d* 29, *e* 95, *f* 30, *g* 22, *h* 23, *i* 24, *j* 42.

TABLE 21.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO WORK FOR MONEY IN OR OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES: 1920—Continued.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	WOMEN WORKING FOR MONEY IN THEIR HOMES.						
			Taking boarders or lodgers.			Other home work.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Av. number of boarders or lodgers.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	7,989	16.6	7,511	15.6	1.8	478	1.0
Foreign countries, total	4,599	17.4	4,334	16.4	1.8	265	1.0
Italy	1,092	16.4	1,041	15.6	1.8	51	0.8
Germany	734	15.9	682	14.8	1.5	52	1.1
Canada	767	19.6	728	18.6	2.1	39	1.0
Russia and Lithuania	408	14.9	384	14.0	1.5	24	0.9
England	347	16.4	333	15.7	2.0	14	0.7
Ireland	359	20.3	342	19.3	2.1	17	1.0
Poland	361	22.4	329	20.4	1.7	32	2.0
All other countries	531	17.3	495	16.1	1.8	36	1.2

Nor are there as many foreign mothers as American mothers who have an adult person living in the home to care for the younger children. Homes of foreign mothers with children under 5 years of age are left without any other adult person who lives in the home in 86 per cent, American homes in 74 per cent of the families. As has been previously stated, the number of such homes that have paid help, relatives, or friends who come daily to assume responsibility for the young children during the mother's absence, or the number of mothers who leave children at day nurseries, is not shown in the census schedules.

Although a slightly larger proportion of American women than of foreign-born women earn money at work which takes them away from home, these American women breadwinners are less frequently mothers of young children than are foreign women breadwinners. Eight in every hundred American women working outside the home have children under 5 years of age, and 25 per hundred have children between 5 and 18 years of age. In homes of foreign-born women, 16 of every hundred who earn money at work done away from home have children under 5 years of age, and 37 per hundred have children between 5 and 18 years of age. This information is contained in Table 22.

TABLE 22.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WORKING OUTSIDE THE HOME WHO HAVE YOUNG CHILDREN: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	WOMEN WORKING OUTSIDE THE HOME.		WOMEN HAVING CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.				WOMEN HAVING CHILDREN 5 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.			
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Having other adult [1] persons at home.		Number.	Per cent.	Having other adult [1] persons at home.	
					Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
United States	6,574	100.0	502	7.6	128	25.5	1,655	25.2	269	16.3
Foreign countries, total	2,805	100.0	453	16.1	62	13.7	1,034	36.9	130	12.6
Italy	931	100.0	294	31.6	31	10.5	442	47.5	45	10.2
Germany	299	100.0	16	5.4	3	18.8	98	32.8	22	22.4
Canada	568	100.0	20	3.5	4	20.0	141	24.8	21	14.9
Russia and Lithuania	173	100.0	36	20.8	6	16.7	80	46.2	9	11.3
England	243	100.0	14	5.8	4	28.6	76	31.3	4	5.7
Ireland	146	100.0	14	9.6	3	21.4	46	31.5	9	19.6
Poland	149	100.0	34	22.8	8	23.5	53	35.6	8	15.1
All other countries	296	100.0	25	8.4	3	12.0	98	33.0	12	12.2

[1] "Adult" refers to persons 18 years of age and over.

Italian mothers are largely answerable for the relatively high percentage of foreign-born women out at work when they have young children needing their attention at home. Among them almost 32 of every hundred women working away from home have children less than 5 years of age, and 48 per hundred have children between 5 and 18 years of age. Only 10 per cent of these Italian mothers have adult relatives or servants living at home to care for their children.

The few servants living in homes of employers are not equally shared among women of different nationalities. Two in every hundred American homes and 1 in every hundred Canadian homes reported such help. For women of other nationalities there is not 1 "living-in" servant for each 100 women.

Adult daughters or other adult relatives staying at home, from whom some assistance with housework or with younger children can be secured, are more evenly divided. Of every hundred American wives and mothers, 16 have such relatives to help share their burdens; of every 100 foreign-born women, 13 have the same kind of assistance. When considering these figures in Table 23 it must be remembered, however, that not only women maintaining homes for their own families, but women living with relatives and boarding or lodging, are included in the statistics.

TABLE 23.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND WHO HAVE SERVANTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD OR ADULT[1] RELATIVES AT HOME WHO COULD HELP WITH HOUSEWORK OR WITH CARE OF CHILDREN: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.		WOMEN HAVING ASSISTANCE IN THE HOME.					
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Paid servant living in home.		Adult[1] daughter or relative at home.	
					Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	48,000	100.0	8,754	18.2	1,124	2.3	7,630	15.9
Foreign countries, total	26,467	100.0	3,596	13.6	137	0.5	3,459	13.1
Italy	6,661	100.0	746	11.2	4	0.1	742	11.2
Germany	4,598	100.0	862	18.7	27	0.6	835	18.1
Canada	3,904	100.0	610	15.6	39	1.0	571	14.6
Russia and Lithuania	2,734	100.0	271	9.9	15	0.5	256	9.4
England	2,118	100.0	300	14.2	14	0.7	286	13.5
Ireland	1,767	100.0	246	13.9	16	0.9	230	13.0
Poland	1,611	100.0	168	10.4	10	0.6	158	9.8
All other countries	3,074	100.0	393	12.8	12	0.4	381	12.4

[1] "Adult" refers to persons 18 years of age and over.

Table 24 shows that the husband or father is sole breadwinner as frequently in Italian and Russian and Lithuanian families as he is sole breadwinner in the families of American-born women. However, both husband and wife or father and mother work for money with which to meet family expenses more frequently in Italian and Polish families than in American families.

The number of widows in German and Irish families accounts for the large proportion of families of these nationalities that have children breadwinners only, mother and children breadwinners, or no breadwinners whatsoever.

That breadwinners in Italian, Russian and Lithuanian, and Polish families have more persons to support than do breadwinners in American, Canadian, English, Irish, or German families is the prominent fact appearing on Table 25. In families of the latter nationalities, having but 1 person working for money, this earner has 3 persons to support, whereas in Italian, Russian and Lithuanian, and Polish families the 1 wage earner has between 4 and 5 persons depending upon his or her earnings. When breadwinners increase to 3 persons, American, Canadian, English, German, and Irish families average between 4 and 5 in number,

whereas Italian families having 3 earners number over 6 and Russian and Lithuanian and Polish families average almost 6 members.

TABLE 24.—AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN ROCHESTER HAVING SPECIFIED MEMBERS OF FAMILIES WORKING FOR MONEY: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.		MEMBER OR MEMBERS OF FAMILY WORKING FOR MONEY.								
			Husband only.			Wife or widow only.			Children only.		
	Number of families.	Per cent.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in fam y.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.
United States	48, 000	100. 0	22, 788	47. 5	3. 2	3, 171	6. 6	1. 5	2, 823	5. 9	3. 1
Foreign countries, total	26, 467	100. 0	10, 412	39. 3	4. 0	1, 109	4. 2	1. 8	2, 606	9. 8	3. 4
Italy	6, 661	100. 0	3, 184	47. 8	4. 8	138	2. 1	2. 6	397	6. 0	3. 6
Germany	4, 598	100. 0	1, 025	22. 3	3. 3	183	3. 9	1. 7	854	18. 6	3. 4
Canada	3, 904	100. 0	1, 508	38. 6	3. 2	307	7. 9	1. 5	325	8. 3	3. 0
Russia and Lithuania	2, 734	100. 0	1, 299	47. 5	4. 1	52	1. 9	2. 4	181	6. 6	4. 0
England	2, 118	100. 0	858	40. 5	3. 3	129	6. 1	1. 5	205	9. 7	3. 0
Ireland	1, 767	100. 0	499	28. 2	3. 6	130	7. 4	2. 0	304	17. 2	3. 3
Poland	1, 611	100. 0	725	45. 0	4. 4	45	2. 8	2. 3	75	4. 7	4. 1
All other countries	3, 074	100. 0	1, 314	42. 8	3. 8	125	4. 1	1. 7	265	8. 6	3. 2

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	MEMBER OR MEMBERS OF FAMILY WORKING FOR MONEY.									NO BREAD-WINNERS IN FAMILY.		
	Husband and wife.			Father or mother and children.			Father and mother and children.					
	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.
United States	7, 605	15. 8	2. 9	6, 891	14. 4	4. 5	1, 549	3. 2	4. 5	3, 173	6. 6	1. 7
Foreign countries, total	3, 977	15. 0	3. 7	5, 568	21. 1	5. 3	1, 205	4. 6	5. 2	1, 590	6. 0	1. 9
Italy	1, 404	21. 0	4. 2	1, 024	15. 4	6. 4	281	4. 2	5. 9	233	3. 5	2. 5
Germany	330	7. 2	3. 2	1, 464	31. 8	5. 0	292	6. 4	5. 0	450	9. 8	1. 7
Canada	610	15. 6	2. 9	715	18. 3	4. 3	170	4. 4	4. 3	269	6. 9	1. 7
Russia and Lithuania	389	14. 2	3. 8	636	23. 3	6. 1	69	2. 5	5. 8	108	4. 0	2. 0
England	270	12. 7	2. 9	407	19. 2	4. 3	99	4. 7	4. 8	150	7. 1	1. 8
Ireland	189	10. 7	3. 5	390	22. 1	4. 8	73	4. 1	5. 0	182	10. 3	1. 7
Poland	339	21. 0	4. 2	298	18. 5	6. 3	85	5. 3	6. 4	44	2. 7	2. 2
All other countries	446	14. 5	3. 4	634	20. 6	5. 1	136	4. 4	4. 8	154	5. 0	1. 9

TABLE 25.—NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN AMERICAN-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN'S FAMILIES IN ROCHESTER WORKING FOR MONEY: 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.		FAMILIES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MEMBERS WORKING FOR MONEY.								
			1 member.			2 members.			3 members.		
	Number of families.	Per cent.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.
United States	48,000	100.0	27,693	57.7	3.0	12,269	25.6	3.2	3,037	6.3	4.6
Foreign countries, total	26,467	100.0	12,908	48.8	3.6	7,156	27.0	3.9	2,686	10.2	5.1
Italy	6,661	100.0	3,579	53.7	4.6	2,001	30.0	4.7	531	8.0	6.1
Germany	4,598	100.0	1,619	35.2	2.9	1,154	25.1	3.5	691	15.0	4.6
Canada	3,904	100.0	2,005	51.4	2.9	1,103	28.2	3.2	313	8.0	4.2
Russia and Lithuania	2,734	100.0	1,427	52.2	3.9	661	24.2	4.3	306	11.2	5.9
England	2,118	100.0	1,121	52.9	3.0	535	25.3	3.2	192	9.1	4.5
Ireland	1,767	100.0	765	43.3	3.1	441	25.0	3.5	201	11.4	4.6
Poland	1,611	100.0	804	49.9	4.2	471	29.3	4.5	137	8.5	5.7
All other countries	3,074	100.0	1,588	51.7	3.5	790	25.7	3.7	315	10.2	4.9

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	FAMILIES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MEMBERS WORKING FOR MONEY.						NO MEMBER IN FAMILY WORKING FOR MONEY.		
	4 members.			5 members.					
	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.	Number of families.	Per cent.	Av. number in family.
United States	1,206	2.5	5.7	622	1.3	7.3	3,173	6.6	1.7
Foreign countries, total	1,305	4.9	6.2	822	3.1	7.5	1,590	6.0	1.9
Italy	226	3.4	7.2	91	1.4	7.6	233	3.5	2.5
Germany	384	8.4	5.8	300	6.5	7.4	450	9.8	1.7
Canada	144	3.7	5.5	70	1.8	7.1	269	6.9	1.7
Russia and Lithuania	143	5.2	6.8	89	3.3	7.7	108	3.9	2.0
England	78	3.7	5.7	42	1.9	7.0	150	7.1	1.8
Ireland	95	5.3	5.4	83	4.7	7.2	182	10.3	1.7
Poland	96	5.9	7.1	59	3.7	8.0	44	2.7	2.2
All other countries	139	4.5	5.9	88	2.9	7.5	154	5.0	1.9

CONCLUSION.

The salient facts shown in the foregoing comparison of American-born women home-makers and foreign-born women home-makers in Rochester are briefly restated:

1. There is little difference in the conditions revealed by this report between American women and English and Canadian women who are or have been married. The essential differences occur between women of these nationalties and Italian, Polish, and Russian and Lithuanian women.

2. The proportion of women with broken conjugal ties due to causes other than the death of husband is greatest among Americans and Canadians.

3. Boarding or lodging is also more frequent among American and Canadian women than among women of other nationalities in Rochester.

4. One-third of all American and Canadian and over one-fourth of all English women who are or have been married are without children in their homes. A little less than one-half of the women home-makers of these nationalities with children have only 1 child.

5. About one-eighth of the Italian, Polish, and Russian and Lithuanian women are without children in the family circles. One-fifth of the mothers of these nationalities have only 1 child each.

6. Approximately an equal number of American-born women and foreign-born women home-makers earn money to add to the family income.

7. A greater proportion of Italian mothers with young children than mothers of any other nationality work outside the home.

8. The husband is the sole breadwinner for his family in as large a proportion of foreign families as of American families in Rochester. However, his burden, as measured by the number of persons in the family, is heavier than that of American husbands and fathers.

9. Lack of ability to speak English occurs most frequently among Italian women.

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